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to Estates General to bring out the herculean powers of the man. Less than two years, years of incessant work and fight, were left to him, for he had to pay the price of vicious living by premature death in 1791 at the age of 42, at the height of his fame, the greatest man in France.

Mr. Tallentyre's keen sense for the dramatic, his pleasing style, and a fair amount of patience and scholarly-mindedness in weighing and sifting evidence, has given us a very readable book. While he does not hesitate to disclose the shortcomings of his hero, we often detect the pleading of an advocate rather than the impartial historian. Sources could have been used to better advantage, as is evidenced by the difference in the account of Mirabeau's wife's infidelity (pp. 36-38) and the original letters as quoted by M. Moullet, *Mirabeau en Provence*. There is no mention of Fling: *Mirabeau and The French Revolution*, Vol. I of which appeared in 1908, and which would have served the author well in certain important instances, where his own research has left him in doubt. It would also have revealed to him that "Gouverneur" is not translated into "Governor."

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THWING, C. F. *The Family*. Pp. 258. Price, \$1.60. Boston: Lathrop, Lee and Shepard Company, 1913.

This volume, originally published in 1886, written by the president of Western Reserve University, in collaboration with his wife, was at the time a very interesting and generally accurate discussion from the standpoint of the moralist rather than that of the historian. A year or so ago, the original edition was republished, unchanged, with no reference whatever to the tremendous development of interest and to the extended studies on the family that had appeared in the interim. Apparently, the publishers and the author have come to realize that this was inadequate. The result is a new edition. In this, the bulk of the older text remains substantially unchanged. For illustration: The monumental work of Westermarck is referred to only once, and then only to quote a few lines in support of some position of the author. To the work has been added a very comprehensive bibliography, not prepared by the author, of the books published since the first edition. Unfortunately, however, this bibliography contains titles of a good many important books with which President Thwing seems unacquainted. Thus, in his preface, he states that chapter iii has been greatly enlarged, that he may present more fully the teachings of Christ regarding the family. In this discussion of the development of the early Church, it would seem to the reviewer that some attention should have been paid to the volume published in 1907 by James Donaldson, but there is nothing in the text to indicate that the author ever saw the book. The rewriting of chapter xi, under the title *The Family Destroyed* is far more satisfactory, and yet the author does not indicate that he has seen the volume which is generally considered as the best study of divorce yet printed in this country, although it too is included in the supplementary bibliography. Chapter xii is a new chapter—*The Family Under Socialized Society*, in which some of the newer theories in reference to the family, payment of mothers, eugenics and similar topics are treated.

I have called attention to the deficiencies in the revision because they indicate pretty important defect in what is otherwise a very valuable volume. It is to be regretted that the author did not see his way clear really to rewrite the book. There is a wide demand for a serious study of the family by a man of such breadth of vision and experience as President Thwing, in which the moral and physical values may be emphasized, and the whole kept within the compass of the present work. As it stands, it is a marked improvement over the older editions, and deserves a wide audience.

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VAN DYKE, HARRY W. *Through South America*. Pp. xxiv, 446. Price, \$2.00. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company, 1912.

Judging from the title, this book should present the results of personal travels in South America. As a matter of fact it does nothing of the sort. Following a historical sketch, which occupies nearly one-third of the volume, a chapter is devoted to each of the ten republics, and one (of 5 pages) to the Guianas. In most of these chapters historical sketches are prominent. The rest of the book, perhaps half the total text, is devoted to discussions of various things. The farther one reads, the more one wonders how many of these countries, places and things the author has really seen.

No personal impressions or touches are given. Quotations from stock sources are introduced throughout, and in places at much length. Some of the quoted passages fit the situation in a way that scarcely could be improved upon, but in other cases, it seems certain that had the author been over the ground, he would prefer to give his own impressions rather than retail second-hand material. One notable instance of this sort is in the descriptions of Santiago, Chile, where some of the quotations are undeniably bad.

A visit to Paraguay would have given the author so much to tell that he could not have filled his chapter on that country (17 pages) with history (12 pages) and a discussion of maté (4 pages). Having seen both, few people would find that the excellent docks of Buenos Aires suggest those of Chicago, or that the University of Cordova suggests Harvard and Yale. Actual experience on the railroad from Rio to São Paulo would dispel any idea that one may travel over it "almost as comfortably as one may travel from New York to Chicago." A journey through the Argentine would have prevented the mistake of quoting the old, exaggerated statement that that country "has 500,000,000 acres available for cultivation," while even careful use of second-hand material ought to preclude the ridiculous statement that Argentina is in "the first rank of exporters of maize and linseed, second to Russia in the export of wheat, and among the leaders in corn." It is hardly conceivable that anyone could have been in South America to study the countries and not know that their "maiz" is our "corn."

Even in compiling material, much improvement might have been made, both in making use of better sources and in more careful analysis of facts used. Thus Brazilian coffee growing did not begin in Rio in 1760, but in the northern states at least as early as 1723. Argentine hides, skins and wool, instead of having